

vivors, 44 weeks old, weighed 5000 and 5200 milligrams; less than a month later, when about a year old, these same two weighed 9700 and 10,000 milligrams.

A NEW POLYGYRA FROM FLORIDA

BY H. A. PILSBRY

Last year Miss Marguerite Robinson spent some time at Pompano, Florida, in company with her father, Mr. Anthony Wayne Robinson, of Haverford, Pa. This place is in Broward Co. about 8 miles north of Ft. Lauderdale. Besides many marine shells, she found snails of the *Polygyra auriculata* group, equalling the largest specimens of that species in diameter, and more obese in figure than any of that group known hitherto. It appears to be a well-marked subspecies of *P. uvulifera*, but much larger and especially higher than typical *uvulifera*. Around Miami I have found only a small form of that species, height 5 mm., diam. 10 to 11 mm.

Polygyra uvulifera margueritae, new subspecies. The shell differs from *P. uvulifera* by the much greater elevation of the last whorl, which is decidedly more inflated. It is regularly and strongly striate. Height 9.7 mm., diam. 16.5 mm.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ whorls; type and paratype 166479 ANSP. A smaller paratype measures: height 8.5 mm., diam. 14.8.; barely 6 whorls.

Miss Robinson tells me that the shells were found along a path to the beach which had been cut through the rather thick growth of shrubs, grass, vines and wild flowers, growing on clean white sand. This is about three minutes walk from the main road.

THE EASTERN LIMIT OF SONORELLA

BY H. A. PILSBRY

The eastern limit of *Sonorella* has hitherto been thought to be the Organ Mountains, east of Las Cruces, New Mexico, where C. H. T. Townsend found a specimen in 1897, which reached me through Professor Cockerell.¹ In 1922 Mr. Ferriss and I visited

¹ See Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1905, p. 257; shell and anatomy figured as a variety of *S. hachitana*.

the Organs, finding *Sonorella* near the western foot at Dripping Spring, also further north in the western foothills of the San Andres range.

In his last field trip Mr. Ferriss worked in the Big Bend country of western Texas. On March 19th, 1925, he wrote from a camp on Terlingua Creek (south of Alpine): "We are heading towards home via Sierra Blanca and perhaps the Guadelupes by easy stages." "Will stay a few days in the Davis Mountains, and return by another route, north of the San Antonio route." He never wrote me any details of this return trip, but among the shells sent in there are two lots labelled "Sierra Blanca, lowest slide" and "upper slide." To get on the northern route east by a good road one has to go west from Alpine to Van Horn, thence turning east in the highway by way of Pecos. Sierra Blanca is about 20 miles west of Van Horn on the road to El Paso. Sierra Blanca Peak is about 5 or 6 miles northwest of the railroad station. It runs up to nearly 6800 feet. This is evidently where he found the sonorellas. It is the only locality for the genus in Texas, and is furthest east known for *Sonorella* anywhere. The species Ferriss found here appears to me identical with the Organ Mountain form, which I call:

SONORELLA HACHITANA ORIENTIS, new subspecies. The shell has the aperture noticeably larger than that of *hachitana*, and the last whorl descends less in front. Height 13.4 mm., diam. 24.4 mm. Type 165931 ANSP. The species has been figured in the article referred to in footnote 1. The specimens from Sierra Blanca measure from 22 to 24 mm. diameter.

**HIATA, A NEW GENUS OF THE FAMILY PHOLADIDAE FROM THE PACIFIC AT PANAMA,
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW
SPECIES**

BY J. ZETEK AND R. A. McLEAN

The presence of a callum is one of several characters heretofore possessed by all species in the genus *Martesia*. Our present new form has all of the characters of this genus other than a callum. In this case this character appears to be of more than